LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

AT LEAST 180,000 DEATHS FROM CHOL. ERA ON THE CONTINENT.

One of the Greatest Calamities of the Age-Mamburg's Shocking Mismanagement-The Bacteriologists have Furnished No. New Weapon Against the Farmy-The Pest Creeping into England to Spite of Quarantine-Prance Will Punish with Beath the Most Serious Visintions of the Sanitary Rules-The Lot of the American Traveller Not a Happy One-1mmigrant Business of the Steamship Lines-The Cow that Tackled Gladstone - Tories Laying Place for Worrying the Premier.

London, Sept. 3 .- Not until this week has Europe realized the awful calamity which has befallen the Old World in the cholera epidemic. en now England is not much alarmed, although the pestilence is at her very gates and | be notified to keep track of him. has actually crossed the insufficient barriers at more than one point. It is far too early, with the turning point of the evil, it is hoped. just passed, to make up the fatal record. Already it is the story of one of the great catastrophies of the age. I have been examining the grim daily death roll of the past month, and the figures at the bottom of the column, inadequate as they are, make an appalling total. More than 150,000 human beings in Europe have already perished of the pestilence. That estimate, I fear, is far too low. It is based almost solely upon the official reports from the infected districts. ar hose reports, there is grave reason for believing, in many cases have fallen far short of the truth. More than nine-tenths of the victims of the scourge have been Russians, and about the details of its terrifle work in that country we know almost nothing. The terrible story behind that grim daily bulletin from St. Petersburg announcing from 2,500 to 6,000 deaths is not to be told

Gradually the facts are coming out about the introduction and spread of the disease in western Europe. Its track has been pretty clearly defined now, and it is very interesting to trace it.

It has been said that Russian emigrants, most of them bound to America, have intro-duced the disease wherever it has appeared west of the Czar's dominions. This is for the most part true, but the emigrants have come from a district where the Russian authorities have declared there is little or no cholera. namely, Poland. The Russian Jews who took the disease to Hamburg came from Poland. So did the emigrants who have fallen ill with it from the same unhappy and benighted country have been stricken down with the plague in England this week, but from Poland itself we hear nothing. It is more difficult to get news from there than from Greenland or Cen- Royal British Nurses' Association, calling upon tral Africa. By and by there will come a frightful story of pestilence and death among a destitute and starving people.

promptly and efficiently combated. Hamburg cost many hundreds of lives and which has brought the worst disaster which could have befallen the commercial interests of the city. measures and sought to conceal as iong as express strong confidence that London will possible the presence of the arch enemy. I Cholera had already gained a foothold there. daily of the pestilence. In the harbor quarter few beyond those directly concerned knew tions seems fully up to the average of even the heart of the business section. Great usiness houses facing a busy street in front abut directly upon a canal in the rear. It should be understood that the harbor section or free port is separated from the rest of the city by a wide canal. Bridges cross this canal. but they are always guarded by customs officers, who exercise a strict supervision over all who cross. The entry of persons and goods to the harbor section is free. The customs regulations do not come in force until the canal barrier is reached. The harbor section comprises some of the best docks in Europe, many great warehouses for the storage of goods, and the homes of dock laborers and similar people. It was in this section that the cholera first appeared, and there it probably would have been confined but for the great disaster of the contamination of the city's water supply.

The Polanders who succumbed to the plague two weeks ago were taken to barracks on a branch of the Elhe, just above the city. The appalling folly was there committed of allowing the water. &c., which they used to enter the stream without being disinfected. The effets supply of water is drawn from near this spot. Then followed the fatal policy of conealment, and finally, when the pestilence had burst all bounds, the local authorities of Hamburg seem to have become demoralized.

No reliance whatever is to be placed upon their official reports of the spread of the disease during the past week. They admit today that about 2.000 persons have died of the plague in the city, but nobody knows the correct figures. I received a letter yesterday from a Hamburg newspaper man in which he said that all the returns are grossly inadequate and incomplete, and that it will be a long time before an approximately true rec-

The apparent rate of mortality which the published figures show, amounting to more than fifty per cent. of the persons attacked, is probably misleading. It grows out of the fact that a larger proportion of the number of actual deaths are reported than of the humber of new cases. There is no denying that the disease is in its most virulent form, but a fifty per cent. death rate under intelligent modern treatment is much higher than even Russia

It must be admitted that the bacteriologists have furnished no new weapon against the enemy. Dr. Koch has identified his comma bacilius at Hamburg, but the new branch of medical science has nothing to offer yet beyond assistance in making correct diagnoses, which has hardly been needed.

Right here let it be said that the medical en on this side have abandoned the deceptive nonsense involved in the terms cholerine and so on, which have been used in connection with the cases on the Moravia in New York harbor. They say the only name for the disease of this nature, which kills in twenty four

hours, is Asiatic cholera. A point which is to-day arousing greater popular apprehension than anything else in England is a statement in a public address by Dr. Ernest Hart yesterday. Dr. Hart is the Chairman of the National Health Society, and editor of the British Medical Journal. He should an authority on cholera, and he holds that its period of incubation is one to fifteen days, and the average two to five days. The English public had assumed that the isease always breaks out within twenty-four hours after infection. The Government health | after to-day. All immigrants who have been

authorities seem to hold the latter belief, for all their quarantine regulations are based on that assumption. Anybody in good health who has not travelled on an infected ship is allowed to land and go his way as soon as he reaches English shores. The Chairman of the Health Society points out that it is not only possible, but unavoidable, that many should pass through our ports in apparent health who after a few days develop serious or fatal cholera. That Dr. Hart is right has been abundantly proved. During the past week about thirty cases of cholera have occurred in different parts of the Kingdom, the victims being in every case persons who landed from an infected district in apparent good health one or more days before they were attacked. England, therefore, as far as quarantine precautions go, is almost at the mercy of the epidemic. The health authorities say they have no authority under the law to impose a stricter quarantine. The most they can do is to require a well person coming from an in-fected district to give his name and destina-

tion, in order that the local authorities may The newspapers are almost ellent on the subject. A few days ago they expressed universal satisfaction over the energetic preparations which were being made to meet the crisis. Since the first of the week, while the news columns of the leading papers have been filled with tidings of the epidemic, there has been no editorial discussion of the subject save a few feeble slurs at President Harrison and Americans because of the vigorous measures adopted for keeping the disease out of the United States. Two or three newspapers to-day argue that the English precautions are far more effective than the American. They affirm that experience has proved both in this country and in India that quarantine furnishes no adequate safeguard against the introduction of cholers. They point out that the imposition of American quarantine regulations would mean practically non-intercourse with the Continent, an evil which they assume is not to be thought of for a moment, even with the imminent danger of an epidemic.

It is taken for granted by everybody that there will be many cases of cholera introduced here during the current month, as there have been during the past week. Public confidence in the ability of local sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of the contagion from any of these many sources is unshaken. There is, indeed, far less popular anxiety over the situation in London than in New York, if the despatches which are printed here correctly represent American sentiment. It should be added that London was never in a healthier condition, and the circumstances are not at all favorable for the spread of the pestilence if it should come. Medical men at a dozen places in Austria. Two or three and local health authorities are everywhere preparing for any crisis.

The imminence of the danger is indicated by the publication resterday of an appeal signed by Princess Christian. President of the trained nurses who are willing to attend cholera patients to enroll themselves and to be ready for instant service. In the east end been introduced, except Hamburg, it has been | preparations for every emergency. The sanitary conditions of London's east side, it is a made a criminal mistake, which already has satisfaction to note, has very radically improved in the last two years. The local Government Board to-day makes public announcement that its preparations for what-Her authorities met the crisis with inadequate | ever may come are complete. They further ilar rate of mortality in London, as compared and fifty to seventy-live persons were dying | with the work of the pest in the afflicted German city this week, would involve from 25,000 to 30,000 deaths per day here.

that the disease had entered the city. The If the danger to England is great that to town never appeared more attractive. It is France and other parts of Germany is far a fair and beautiful city, almost Venetian in greater. Quarantine in its ordinary sense is its wealth of waterways. Its streets are there impossible, unless absolute non-inclean and well paved, and outwardly the tercourse with infected districts should be public regard for good sanitary condi- proclaimed. In France the regulations are home rule for Ireland. The unruly beast that very strict, and the penalties for violation or large towns. The only thing to excite evasion are severe. Notices in the French. apprehension was the almost stagmant condi- | German, and English languages are now dis- | as did the animal whose rampant hoofs upset tion of some of the canals, which penetrate | played at the various termini in Paris of the railways which carry passengers from foreign | The head of her Majesty's Government railied countries advising travellers of the many severe punishments which befall those who in-

fringe the sanitary laws. The various contaminated countries are divided into three categories, those where Asiatic cholora is known to exist, those which are only suspected of harboring disease, and those with which communication is allowed to be kept up after passengers therefrom have undergone a medical examination. One of the penalties incurred is that of death in the case of persons infringing the special regulations made in connection with the first category. Up to the present all the precautions frontier; the only special measure adopted by the authorities in Paris being the prohibition of the use of hired pillows, which one has litherto been able to obtain at the Paris termini for the sum of one franc each. At the eastern station the carriages having conveyed passengers from Hamburg and Russia are carefully fumigated before being again used. The nurses employed in the Paris hospitals have bravely refused to avail themselves of the order of the Board of Health, which forbids them to go to the homes of cholera patients and superintend their removal to hosritals. The nurses had a meeting and voted that it would be cowardly and inhuman to allow sufferers needing their help to be carried

long distances by unskilled hands. It will readily be imagined that the lot of the American traveller in Europe just now is not a happy one. Aside from the direct danger of contagion, he is everywhere harassed by most aggravating suggestions of the great epidemic. The frontiers are crossed only after long deays and infinite but necessary annoyance. His baggage must be placed in hot sulphur ovens and baked. His pulse is counted, his tongue examined, and searching questions are propounded by the medical inspectors. The whole continent of Europe reeks with the high odors of disinfectants. Cabs. buses and railway carriages smell like moving hospitals. Travellers on long journeys are suspicious of each other, and eagerly question their companions about their health and hailing points. It is gratifying to be able to say that not an American, as far as reported, has fallen a victim to the pestilence. Very few, to be sure, now remain upon the Continent, London is filled with them, and all until yesterday were clamoring anxiously to get home. The President's proclamation was read with dismay. was interpreted at first to mean that all passenger ships would be placed in quarantine for twenty days. Everybody took it as a sentence to three weeks' imprisonment within sight of home. There was great relief when several of the steamship companies

striction would thus be avoided. I called to-day upon the London representatives of all the lines. The new order is a severe blow to them, and naturally they regard it as unnecessarily severe. They profess to believe that the real object of the order is not so much to conserve public health as to stop immigration in deference to the growing public demand. The representative of the North German Lloyd line said to me:

announced to-day that they would carry no

more immigrants and that the quarantine re-

"It will accomplish its object completely. Immigration will be absolutely stopped." This is not quite true. The North German Lloyd line will send no steerage passengers

booked by the White Star line must go by the Adriatic next week Saturday. None will be carried after that date, and the Adriatic will take no first or second-class passengers.

The Cunard line announces that it will send immigrants only by certain boats, which include most of their Boston fleet. The Bothnia and the Gallia will carry them on their next trips to New York. The following ships in the order named will carry immigrants weekly to Boston, beginning next Thursday: The Pavonia, Samaria, Cephalonia, Scythia, and Catalonia. These boats will, of course, have to pass twenty days in quarantine. Most of them also carry first-class passengers. Those who have been booked to sail op them will have the privilege of transferring to other boats sailing at later dates, but as every stateroom is engaged for a month shead there will be many who will have to suffer a long detention on this side in preference to quarantine imprisonment. The Inman, Hamburg-Amer ican, Red Star, and Gujon lines have suspended immigrant traffic absolutely.

The Hamburg newspapers of the last three or four days are an interesting study. They print few details of the ravages of the plague. and devote themselves chiefly to the task of allaying popular excitement and encouraging the people to renewed hope and courage. The advertising columns are full of strange announcements. The commercial instinct is still alive, in spite of the manifestations of disease and death on all sides. Column after column is filled with advertisements of disinfectants and remedies for cholera. One remedy is called antibacterine and a doctor has invented an elegant cholera pocket sachet. All kinds of soaps are offered. Biscuit manufacturers proclaim the excellent qualities of their goods, which should be eaten instead of bread, and bakers declare that they use only boiled water. A firm of marmalade and jain makers hope that no more butter will he used, but that children's bread will be covered with anticholeraic jam. Of course all the mineral waters are advertised, as well as whiskey and cognac, but close to these advertisements are others that reflect the true position of the population of Hamburg.

In a few words one family announces the death from cholers of a grandmother, aged 86, and a grandchild, aged 5. Another run: "For a little girl, 4 weeks old, whose mother died after one day's illness, and whose life can only be preserved by a mother's care, the unhappy father seeks a foster mother."

Close to it is another: Still stunned by the sudden loss of our little daughter Elsie, we have to announce the death of Willie, aged 10, taken from us after a short

but terribly painful iliness." The most painful of all are those which call in vain, it would seem, for doctors, nurses, and ambulances. The German medical papers are beginning to agitate strongly in favor of compulsory cremation, where cholera has been the cause of death. Dr. Kuchenmeister writes in the Allgemeine Medizinische Central Zeitung: 'The chief duty of the medical police should

be to secure the destruction of all vehicles of infection, and as such must be recognized, in the foremost place, the bacilli known to exist In nearly all places where the disease has the authorities are particularly active in their in the bodies of cholera patients, what more simple and effective means of destroying them can there be than to commit the corpses to the purifying action of flames?"

The Deutsche Medizinal Zeilung, in the same strain, says that if Dr. Koch recommends the burning of bed linen and clothes belonging to cholera patients, how much more important must it be to annihilate by fire the living germs of disease which mature in the bodies possible the presence of the arch eachy.

It wisted Hamburg early last week at the moment when she should have been making a supreme effort to what it would mean to have the experience of the epidemic in the following year.

Hamburg repeated in this metropolis. A sim
Hamburg repeated in this metropolis. A simwinter, is mainly due to the source of infection constituted by the accumulation of cholera corpses often inadequately buried in the graveyards of large cities. Politics has dropped quite out of sight as a

> subject of popular concern. There has been much more interest in Mr. Gladstone's personal encounter with a cow on his Hawarden estate n last Tuesday than in his plans for securing tackled the Prime Minister and placed him hors de combat won almost as great distinction Mrs. O'Leary's lamp and destroyed Chicago promptly after the attack, as did Chicago The fate of the unscrupulous cow was the same n each case. One perished in the flames of her own kindling, the other was shot for the crime of less majesté. We have no mementos of the Chicago animal. Not so the Gladstone heifer. A butcher bought the hide for £2 and immediately closed with an offer of £5 for the trophy. The marksman who shot the beast has taken the head, horns, and hoofs to Chester for preservation. He has refused an offer of £10, made by one of the grand old man's admirers. It may be added that the teeth of the he will go into the ring in not the best condianimal are finding a ready market at half a considered necessary have been taken at the crown each. This mercenary turn to his adventure makes Mr. Gladstone fear that other owners of wild cows may turn the animals into Hawarden Park in the hope that they will win a similar distinction and consequent historical value.

The publication of the Labouchers-Gladstone correspondence in Truth has added nothing to the public knowledge of the real cause of Labouchere's exclusion from office, and affords no ground for altering the views set forth in The Sun a week ago. Mr. Labouchere produces no evidence to prove his reiterated and emphatic assertion that the Queen interfered in the matter. Labouchere has gone off on a long Continental holiday, and the con troversy, so far as he is concerned, is apparently closed.

Mr. Morley has not yet settled down to work in Ireland, and people are becoming impatient. They want to know whether the Gov. ernment intends to do anything for the evicted tenants, many of whom are upon the verge of starvation. The subject is an extremely difficult one, but it must be faced, and at least one Cabinet Minister stands publicly pledged to

deal with it in the interest of the tenants. Publicity has been indiscreetly given to a plan which certain of the younger Tories are quietly arranging for worrying Mr. Gladstone next session. They will insist that he shall lead the House of Commons actually and not merely nominally. That is to say, he must be in his place at Westminster palace from the opening to the close of Parliamentary bueiness. Should he be absent at any time, these chivalrous young bloods will move the adcournment of the House "in order to raise a constitutional question of the first order.

In the course of this year Mr. Gladstone has endured a severe attack of influenza, has been half blinded and found his sight again, has emerged smiling from beneath an enraged ow, has undertaken long and tiring journeys, and has done as much hard work as a half lozen average public men; and to-day he is as active and as cheerful as ever he was. It is evident, therefore, that he is a phenomenally lough old gentleman, and it is more than probable that he could endure the long hours and hard work in Parliament should the need arise, as well as the youngest of his enemies. But he will not permit the Tories, young or old, to arrange his work or his time for him. He will please himself in regard to his attendance at the House of Commons, leaving the conduct of its business when he is not present in the apable hands of Sir William Harcourt.

It is learned to-day that Mr. Balfour, who is chivalrous enemy when away from Ireland. has caused to be made known in the proper quarters his entire disapproval of the mean policy of worry, which in consequence may Although Mr. Gladstone remains at Ha-

warden, he is not idle. The staff of the local Post Office has been increased and the Premier's private wire to London is kept busily engaged from morning to night.

Contrary to the published reports, nothing has yet been arranged in connection with Mr. Gladstone's European holiday trip, and it is as likely as not that he will remain in England the whole winter.

There is a remarkably close parallel between

the original riot at Homestead and the revolt which has been in progress for two or three days in the Cheshire sait district. A body of strikers resisted the attempt to introduce nonunion men. The first lot of new men were besieged in their lodgings, the police were over-powered, and the non-unionists surrendered and were sent back to Liverpool by the strikers. The employers recruited a second body of men in Liverpool and brought them down by train. The newcomers were provided with knives and bludgeons. The unionist workmen proved too strong for them none the less, and for fear lest the train should be wrecked it was sent back to Liverpool. While this disturbance was going on at the station a little scene was transacted on the river which has a very distinct Pitta-burgh touch about it. The salt union launch Nymph was attacked in a narrow part of the river and nearly sunk. The officials whom she had on board, to the number of about a dozen, were compelled to take refuge in the cabin and lie on their faces to escape being stoned to death. The Sait Union has appealed for military help, and a squadron of the Fourteenth Hussars has been marched in from Liverpool. The police had been pre-viously re-enforced, and 200 of them charged to clear the banks of the river. Except for the use of firearms, there was nothing wanting to make this a very tidy imitation of Pittsburgh. Brigands in Sicily have again become bold and active, and many outrages are reported. The causes are said to be, first, that the Italian Government has ceased for a couple of years to spend sums of money for spies among the brigands themselves. Second, the Government had in Sicily a special police called the mounted guards, which was suppressed by Nicotera without a corresponding increase in the number of mounted carabinieri. The reason for suppressing this corps was that brigandage was believed to be extinguished and that the corps included some of the worst rascals of Sicily. Third, the Ministers which have rapidly succeeded each other have constantly charged the prefects. the chief constable, and the captains of carabinieri, and every new man who came into one

of these posts has everything to learn. A brigand never dies rich, but great fortunes have been made by his helpmates or middlemen belonging to the nobility and to the bour-geoisie. A proprietor who is a helpmate of brigands will have the vineyards of his enemies cut, their flocks killed, and possibly his enemy himself captured. The bourgeois helpmates buy for very little the stolen goods, and furnish, at high prices, to the brigands whatever is necessary for them. Upon a sum of 160,000 france ransom money paid the other day by Baron Spittalieri, the brigands will only have the benefit of say 20,000 or

30,000 francs. The other day, at Barmouth, in Wales, an itinerant preacher innocently tackled that very tough old agnostic and man of science. I'rof. Huxley. The Welsh religious newspapers have since been abusing the learned Professor in a manner somewhat uncharitable because of his treatment of the tract distributor. In reply to a friend the Professor has sent the following letter, giving his version of the inci-dent, which should interest Col. Ingersoil and

a good many other persons:
"Just after I arrived here ten days ago I was standing in the street when a man whom I had never seen before swaggered up to me and thrust some paper or other into my hand. I should probably have taken him for a hotel tout if he had not followed up this proceeding by the inquiry: 'Have you got your soul saved?' I have sufficient respect for genuine religion to be revolted by blasphemous impertinences; so I answered somewhat sternly: 'That is my business,' and concluding the paper to be a tract, a form of literature I do ont affect. I tere it up and threw it away. "On reflection I do not see what other

Now, even the secular press has opened a discussion of the social question: What is the proper demeanor to adopt toward tract

distributers?" In sporting circles the coming Sullivan-Corbett fight absorbs attention. Corbett naturally has a larger proportion of backers here than in America, and there is quite a strong undercurrent of opinion that the time has finally come when the champion will meet his first defeat. This feeling is based largely on the impression that the big fellow will be overconfident, and that tion. It is generally understood among Corbett's friends here that he will play Kilrain's waiting game for at least ten and perhaps fourteen rounds. Mitchell's opinion that no man alive can stand up before Sullivan during the first four rounds is generally held here. It will be another case of trying to tire out the champion and make him lose his discretion and temper. There is not a great deal of money up on the issue, and betting is so irregular that it is impossible to give prevailing quotations Peter Jackson will not express an opinion on the result. He says he will not challenge the winner, but he stands ready to fight anybody.

WALLER FOR GOVERNOR.

The Movement in Favor of the "Little Glant" Growing Stronger. New London, Sept. 3.-The movement to nominate ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller for Governor of Connecticut, instead of Judge Morris, the candidate two years ago, is taking lefinite shape. It is not known that Mr. Waller is aware of the political tide that is setting his way, but everywhere in the State a spontaneous desire is manifested on the influential Democrats that the "Little Glant" shall be the candidate. While no one expresses hostility to Judge Morris, it is the uniform opinion of Democrats that he lacks the aggressive force and magnetic personal qualities that are indispensable in a candidate who would win in a close State against a crafty and unprincipled onemy, as is the case in Connecticut. Judge Morris's virtues for the most part are negative ones, and it has long been the opinion of his party that, with resolution and sagacity, he might have successfully maintained his right to the Gubernatorial office, instead of meekly yielding to Gov. Bulkeley. Said an influential eastern Connecticut Democrat yesterday:

"It is a fact that a very large number of leading Democrats have decided that ex-Gov. Waller should be nominated, and that it would be suicidal, politically speaking, to renominate Judge Morris. The fact is that Mr. Morris is considered to be a very weak candidate, a back number, that is, and a man of no earthly use in a live campaign. What is needed is a candidate that shall inspire enthusiam and secure such unbounded support from every part of the State as will go a long way toward making the State solid for the national tecket."

The Waller movement has advanced so rapidly and so far that the following State ticket presses hostility to Judge Morris, it is the way toward health the has advanced so rapidly and so fiar that the following State ticket has been submitted by prominent Democrata as the strongest one that may be named: For Governor, Thomas M. Waller of New London; Lieutenant-Governor, H. Holton Wood of Ansonia; for Secretary of State John J. Phelan of Bridgeport: Treasurer, Frank Hyde of Hartford; Comptroller, Nicholas Staub of Millord.

The Fules Coverament Satisfied. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. - The Swiss Charge d'Affaires has communicated to the State De partment the response of the Swiss Federal Council in regard to the arrest of Dr. Georg, declaring that the incident ended in a most satisfactory manner, and conveying thanks for the prompt, courteous, and efficient treatment of the case.

THE SHOOTING OF YOUNG BRODERICK.

A Police Sergenat Describes What He Saw of the Tragedy. Burrato, Sept. 3.-The inquest into the killing of Michael Broderick by soldiers of the Twenty-second New York Regiment was resumed this morning. Police Sergeant Daniel Kelly testified that he was in Lousiania street at the time the shooting occurred, and went at once to the scene with Patrolman Sheehan. On reaching the yard he saw the boy Broderick lying on the ground with a ghastly wound in his stomach. "I turned to one of the soldiers," he said,

"I think it was a Lieutenant of the Twentysecond Regiment, and asked him who shot the boy. 'I don't know,' replied the soldler. Soon afterward the Lieutenant said: 'Put these people out of here, every one of them.' 'No you don't,' said I. 'I am a Sergeant of police, and I am here to investigate this matter and I propose to do it.' 'Well, then, get an ambulance,' said the Lieutenant, and I did ao. Afterward I said to the soldier again: 'This is horrible work.' Yes, it is had business,' he said.' and for God's sake get us out of here as soon as possible.' He meant that he wanted the soldiers to be sent home. I know of no stone throwing in that locality, or of any arrests being made that day."

Hannah Murray testified that she went into the yard by a side entrance, the front entrance being guarded by soldiers. She saw the boy lying on the ground, and asked if he was dead. A soldier said: "No. it is only a flesh wound, and he will soon he all right." The witness said that she believed that the man who spoke to her was the man who did the shooting.

Patrolman Michael Shechan corroborated the testimony of Sergeant Kelly.

The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday next at 10 A. M., when it is expected that Gen. Doyle will testify. don't,' said L. 'I am a Sergeant of police, and

THE BORDEN MURDER CASE.

A Physician who Thinks Mr. Borden was Killed First-Running Bown Clues. TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 3 .- John H. Abbott of Fall River, who went West before suspicion was directed toward Lizzie Borden, says that he saw the bodies a short time after they were discovered by the daughter and viewed by the police, and both were warm. There was not the slightest indication that one had been dead over an hour before the other. In his dead over an hour before the other. In his opinion Mr. Borden was killed first and Mrs. Borden was lollowed up stairs by the murderer and stricken down as she was running to the window to call for assistance.

Five officers and two special detectives are now at work on the Borden case, sifting and verifying old evidence and running down clues and theories submitted by the prisoner's friends. The Government ran across an unexpected snag in endeavoring to learn the truth of statements reported to have been made by Mrs. Marshall of Pawtucket. The investigating officer called at the woman's house and was told that Mr. Jennings, the defendant's counsel, had requested that Mrs. Marshall keep quiet until he or one of his representatives had an opportunity to talk with her. A promise was given, and the woman refused to talk with the Government officials.

WEAVERS WANT MORE WAGES. Prosperity in Fall River Such that They

Think an Increase Would Be Fair. FALL RIVER, Sept. 3 .- The call of the weavers' monthly meeting issued to-day says, in referince to the wage question:
"It is evident that, with the present condi-

tion and the future prospects of the print cloth market, the manufacturers could well afford to restore the wages to what they were in 1884, namely, 21 cents a cut for print cloth has been stated that during the depression of has been stated that during the depression of 1891 the weavers' wages had not been reduced. Such a statement is not a fact. While their wages were not reduced directly, they were reduced indirectly by lengthening of the cuts. When we take in consideration the margis between cotion and cloth at the present time, the large dividends that are being paid by these corporations, after allowing a sufficient percentage for depreciation, we fuel justified in our request for an advance in wages, knowing the adverse criticisms and the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association toward the weavers' organization."

Would Not Reduce Wilson's Ball,

Lawyer J. D. Hallen appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and made an application to Justice Bartiett for an order to show cause why the bail in the case of Sylves-ter F. Wilson should not be reduced. Wilson was the manager of a female baseball troupe. and Libbie Sunderland was a member of his company. In October, 1891, he was convicted in this city of abducting her, and Judge Martine sentenced him to five years' imprisonment in State prison and \$1.000 time, which was the full penulty. Wilson appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and ball was fixed at \$10,000. He failed to procure bondsmen and its still in the Tombs. Lawyer Hollen told Justice Bartlett that he applied to him because the Justices in New York were prejudiced against his client. Wilson had no money and had been unable to print the case on appeal. Justice Bartlett asked:

"Do you think I ought to reduce the ball after one court has refused to do so?"

Mr. Hollen said: "The application is founded on the proposition that there is so much prejudice among the New York Justices that I could not get any of them to grant favors."

"A Judge is not expected to grant favors." in this city of abducting her, and Judge Marvors."
"A Judge is not expected to grant favors,"
replied Justice Bartlett. "I have always made

replied Justice Bartlett. "I have always made it a rule never to interfere until every Judge in the judicial district where the venue is has declined to grant relief."

He then dismissed the application, with leave to renew it before Justice Pratt on Tuesday now! day next. Further Tests of the Wire-wound Gun. BIRDSBORO, Pa., Sept. 3.-Another successful exhibition test of the 5-inch Brown segmental wire-wound tube gun was given here this week at the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill

Works, in the presence of the inventor and a number of visitors, and rapid progress was made toward the completion of the piece. Two tests were made, the first reaching a pressure

tests were made, the first reaching a pressure of 52,400 pounds to the square inch, and the second 61,300 pounds. The large forged steel trunnion jacket and trunnion ring recently received from the South Bethlehem from works are new on the lathe.

The process of wiring has already been completed. The wiring used it square, 1-14 of an inch in diameter and is thirty-seven miles long. The gun will be ready for the final and official tests by the Government officers in a few weeks. It is 19 feet long, weighs 7,500 pounds, has a calibre of 5 inches, a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, a maximum range of 8 miles, and a muzzle penetration of 13-; inches in wrought from. It carries a charge of 35 pounds of powder and a shot of 60 pounds. One hundred projecties, to be used in the final tests, have also been received. They are 20 inches long, 5 feet in diameter, and weigh 60 pounds some 5 feet in diameter, and weigh 60 pounds.

A Chief of Police, with Two Revolvers, Captures 19 Colored Gambiers.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 3 .- Chief of Police Dinan came suddenly upon a colored gambling den at midnight last night, in which were a'gang of twenty gamblers, eight of whom were noted criminals who have served time noted criminals who have served the first State prison. The chief drew two revolvers and, single-handed compelled nineteen of the lot to enter an omnibus, and they were driven to police headquarters and locked up. Nearly all the prisoners were armed, and made several unsuccessful attempts to get away. One of their number escaped before the chief g. & into the den. The fugutive was wanted on a serious charge.

FARMINGTON, Mc., Sept. 3 .- A Miss Thomas of Baltimore, aged sixteen, was drowned yesterday by the capsizing of a boat. Miss Thomas was one of a party consisting of three ladies and a guide. Who were boating on Greeley Pond, Rangeley. The water was rough, and when a wave broke over the heat the ladies jumped to one side, overturning the craft. The guide rescued the other two.

The Thief Confessed and Was Forgiven. Maurice Minton, editor of the Illustrated American, at 7 East Sixteenth street, caused the arrest yesterday morning of William niggs, his office boy, 13 years old, for robbing his mails. A bag containing 800 letters, which had been given to Biggs to mail, was found. All the stamps having been taken off the letters and sold. Biggs's father is known to the police as a crock. The young man confessed, and was discharged from custody. A THIEF IN THE STATEROOM.

Mr. Nitovitch Overhauls a Stranger On the French Line Pler and Recovers His \$125. Among the cabin passengers who went on board the French steamship La Touraine on Friday night were Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Nitovitch of Paris. At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Nitovitch thought she heard some one in the stateroom, and she awoke her husband. Mr. Nitovitch got up, and as he turned on an electric light he saw a man disappear through the door.

Mr. Nitovitch found that his purse was still in his coat pocket, but six \$20 bills and one \$5 bill were missing from the purse. He jumped into his clothes and ran out on the pier, where he saw a man hurrying toward the street. Mr. Nitovitch and two or three other men ran down the pier, and Charles G. West, superin-tendent of the pier, saw them coming and stopped them all.



GUSTAVE GUILLOT

GUSTAVE GUILLOT.

Mr. Nitovitch turned toward the stranger and asked in French:
"Whom have I the honor of addressing?"
The man stared at him and replied, "Nicholas Nitovitch."
This surprised both Mr. Nitovitch and Superintendent West. Detectives Mallon and Mc-Adam of the steamboat squad, who happened to be near at hand, searched the stranger and found the six \$20 bills and a \$5 bill in his purse.

to be near at hand, searched the stranger and found the six \$20 bills and a \$5 bill in his purse.

La Touraine was to sail in half an hour, and Mr. Nitovitch said that his wife was an invalid, and he could not leave her. He promised to return in three or four weeks and to appear against the man. Later in the day the detectives arraigned the stranger at Jefferson Market Court.

The prisoner at first refused to give his name. At last he said he was C. Gustave Guillot, that he was 30 years old, and that he lived at 1.108 Lexington avenue. He is a good-looking man and was well dressed. In his pockets were a number of eards which read: "A Touchard Lallemand, shipping and forwarding agents, Havre, Paris, Rouen. Represented by M. Guillot." Through his counsel he denied that he stole the money. Justice White held him in \$1,000 for trial. Steamship robberles like this, Superintendent West said, are not infrequent. Tenmonths ago \$3,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from one of the French line boats. Mr. West was not willing to say that he had ever seen Guillot nefore, but he thought he had.

At 1,198 Lexington avenue it was said that no man named Guillot lived there, and no one answering Guillot's description.

CONFESSED AND HANGED HIMSELF. Might Have Done Murder Had His Captors

Given Him the Chauce. Carl Richter, a woman's tailor doing business at 76 West Fifty-fifth street, committed suicide early yesterday in the Fifty-first street station, in which he was a prisoner for two confessed assaults upon his stepdaughter. Clara, a girl of sixteen. The first assault was committed about a month ago, when Richter forced the girl to keep silent by threatening to kill her if she told of his misdeed. The second offence was discovered on Aug. 13 by Mrs. Richter, who went for a policeman. In her ab-

sence Richter escaped.

Nothing was heard from him until a personal appeared in a German paper asking Mrs. Richter whether she intended to prosecute him. By advice of the detectives who were looking for him she replied by another per-sonal, telling him she wanted to hear from sonal, telling him she wanted to hear from him personally. He then wrote her, giving an up-town Post Office station at which a letter would reach him. She wrote to this address, asking him to meet her in Union square on Friday night. When they met at the designated time and place she dropped her hand surphy, who seized Richter before he could make any resistance, As, on searching him, they found an open knife and a razor in his pockets, he said:

resistance. As, on searching film, they found an open knife and a razor in his pockets, he said:

"It was a good thing for you you were so quick about it. You see, I was prepared for treachery."

The detectives warned the doorman when Richter was put in a cell that he might kill himself, Accordingly Doorman English visited the cell at intervals of fifteen minutes during the night-twice as often as the rule renuires. Richter was apparently asleep when English looked in at 3 A. M. When the doorman reached the cell a quarter of an hour later the tailor was hanging from the cell door. He had made a rone of his handkerchief, and so twisted it that the doorman had to get Sergeant Kelly's knife to cut him down. The body was still warm, but life was extinct. Mrs. Richter fainted when she heard of her husband's suicide, but when she had recovered she refused to have his body brought to the house, and it was taken to the Morgue.

Richter was a Swede, and was 34 years old.

Morgue.

Richter was a Swede, and was 34 years old.

Richter was the Widow Kuba when he married her in Germany twelve years ago. They
came to this country two years ago, and set up
the tailor's shop in Fifty-fifth street. Mrs.
Richter's daughter by her first husband joined
them in March. Richter's worst crime had

Her H. B. Harris of St. George's M. E. Church officiating.

The father was a successful real estate dealer, and had formerly been sidentified with | 70% Grand street, Williamsburgh, has a young Dr. Helmbold in the sale of a patent medicine. Pr. Helmbold in the sale of a patent medicine. He had been fill with anomia for two years, and the trouble was aggravated by a fall which occurred in March, and for some weeks helder his death he had been confined to his room. His son had also been an invalid from threat and lung disease for some time, but recently he showed some signs of improvement. The father deal on Weinesday afternoon, and the sor's death occurred an hour later. The deathers at the the san's death was undoubted in the san's death of the san's death and san'

Bandbraged and Robbed. Thomas Mahoney, 30 years old, who, it is

aid, is an ex-convict, and who says he lives at 12 Desbrosses street was held in \$2,500 ball at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to await at the formus Police Court yesterday to await trial on a charge of robbery. John Connolly, a steamboat fireman, of 305 West atreet, stated that he met Mahoney and another man on Friday, and after having several drinks with them the two started to walk through laught street, tonnolly claims that when he reached 41 Laight street he was sandbagged, earlied into the hallway and robood of \$11. Mahoney's accomplice has not been arrested.

Centennial of a Lutheran Church, LEDANON, Pa., Sept. 2.- The First Lutheran congregation of Jonestown, this county, with to-morrow celebrate their church centennial with services in German and English. The corner stone of the church edifice was laid on corner stone of the church edifice was inid on Sept. 4, 1792, by the Rev. William Kurtz, as-sisted by the Revs. Shultz, Wildbahn, and Mulhlenberg, the latter being the famous "fighting parson" of Revolutionary days. To-morrow morning Prof. William Mackernage, D. D., of Muhlenberg College, Allentown, will deliver a sermon in German, and the Rev. F. J. F. Shantz of Myerstown another in English. LABOR DAY CELEBRATION,

A Big Parade to be Followed by Speech making, Sports, and a Barbes The Central Labor Union says that it will be able to turn out between 10,000 and 15,000

men for the Labor Day parade to-morrow The parade will form at 9 o'clock and is to

It will be preceded by a platoon of mounted police followed by the Grand Marshal, A. P. Lovering of Typographical Union No. 6, and his aides, William Tobin, President of the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers. and Eugene O'Rourke of Typographical Union No. 6. These will head the First Division, which forms in Eighth street. James Eadle of the Granite Cutters' Union is Marshal of the First Division.

The Second Division will form in Ninth street, and is composed of the printing trades. headed by William F. Connolly as Division Marshal, assisted by Brigade Marshal A. J. Bisnett and his aides, William J. White, John Fitz, William Kelly, and William Taylor,

The Third Division will be composed of part of the unions of the building trades section. and will form in Tenth and Eleventh streets. and will form in Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the neighborhood of Fourth avenue. The Division Marshal will be Mark H. Davis, who will be assisted by Brigade Marshals Frank W. Balmes of the United Wood Carvers and James Monaghan of the United Order of American Stair Builders.

The Fourth Division will meet in Tweifthand Thirteenth streets, near Fourth avenue. George Brutschin of the Ornamental Plasterers Union is marshal.

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band will lead the parade behind the Grand Marshal, and a number of other brass and flute bands are engaged.

lead the parade behind the Grand Marshal, and a number of other brass and flute bands are engaged.

The reute of the procession is as follows: Third street, to Fifth avenue, to Thirty-fourth street for the treet, to Flith avenue, to Thirty-fourth street for Thirty-fourth street for the treet, to Thirty-fourth street for the treet for the paraders will disband and proceed to Woodside Brawery Park, I. I. At Woodside Park there will be a barbeeue and games.

The Labor Day festivities in Brooklyn will begin to-day with a pienie to be held in the Ridgewood Colosseum. The Preparations for the parade to-morrow have been assigned to forty-five separate organizations. The column will be divided into seven divisions and Grand Marshal Thomas Kerwin was conflout yesterday that they would muster nearly 10,000 strong. The line of march will be from the fountain in Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, niong Bedford avenue, to Lafayette, to Bushwick avenue, to Greene avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Ridgewood Park, where the plenic will be continued. The procession will move promptly at 11 o'clock. None but American flars and trade banners will be allowed in the line.

MAY RE FINED \$500,000.

Suits Against the St. Regis Leather Com-pany Under the Weekly Payment Law.

The Factory Inspectors of this State have begun preceedings against the St. Regis Leather Company of St. Regis Falls, Franklin county, for alleged violation of the Weekly Payment law. In case of conviction the defendants will be liable to fines amounting to more than \$500,000 if all the cases are pressed. This suit is brought as a test case, as the Factory Inspectors say that the corporaion was dissolved and the business assumed by one member of the corporation in order to avoid legal proceedings. The company was first incorporated under Massachuseits law.

The affidavits state that, on Feb. 5. James P. Hooley, Deputy Factory Inspector, served poteie on the corporation that an action would be brought against it for neglecting to comply with the provisions of chapter 388 of the Laws of 1890, known as the Weekly Payment law.

with the provisions of chapter 388 of the Laws of 1830, known as the Weekly Payment law. No attention was paid to this notice. On April 11 John Ferney, Assistant State Factory Inspector, served a similar notice, which was also disregarded. The action was begun on Aug. 18 by Foley & Wing of Saratoga, lawyers for the complainants.

The second section of chapter 388 of the Laws of 1830 says that any person violating the Weekly Payment law shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$50 or less than \$10 for each violation. The suits against the 8t. Regis Leather Company are brought on account of the violation of the law in the case of five employees. There are 100 employees, and if the suits result in conviction suits will be brought on account of the remainder of the 100 men, all of whom have been employed, it is said, since August, 1832, every week bringing a violation of the law in the case of every employee.

There is a general supply store of the company at St. Regis Falls, which is run, it is alleged, by the son-in-law of Superintendent Smith of the company. It is said that the men are read monthly, and that they are paid in supplies from the stores, and are charged such steep prices that they are always in debt to the company. When the law went into effect, on July 1, 1840, the company compiled with its provisions for four weeks. About the first of August, 1839, Superintendent Smith went to the headquarters of the company in Boston. When he came back he discharged all the men. Then the said:

"I am going to run this thing myself. You can come back to-morrow, but you will be paid

When he came back he discharged at the men. Then the said:

"I am going to run this thing myself. You can come back to-morrow, but you will be paid monthly instead of weekly."

It is also alleged that before Smith went to Boston he had the men sign a parer to the effect that they preferred to be paid monthly. Similar suits are to be brought against the Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company of Plattaburg, the Crown Point Iron Company, and the Shanley & Alfred Lumber Company of Shanley, Franklin county. ley, Franklin county.

ACCUSES HI. D AD SOM.

Thomas Clyne Says t e You g Wan Chen'ed Him in a Real Estate Transcetton.

Thomas Clyne, a well-known coal dealer in Brooklyn, has begun an action in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to set aside certain conveyances of real estate made by his decoased son. James Clyne, who was a member of the Board of Education at the time of his death in July last. In his complaint Mr. Clyne accuses his ried her in Germany twelve years ago. They came to this country two years ago, and set up the tailer's shop in Fifty-lifth street. Mrs. Richter's daughter by her first husband joined them in March. Richter's worst crime had been drunkenness up to her arrival.

\*\*ROTH WITHIN AN HOUR.\*\*

The Fider Kearsey's Death Undoubtedly Hasteard That of His Son.

The joint funerals of John G. Kearney, aged 52 years, and his twenty-year-old son, John G. Kearney, Jr., will be neld this evening at their late home, 400 Throop avenue. Brooklyn, the level H. B. Harris of St. George's M. E. Church level H. B. Harris of St. George's M. E. Church is constant and Mr. Clyne be enjoined from further interference with the property.

Br. Mcjovski's Pre ty Daughter.

Dr. Simon Majovski, a Polish physician of and pretty daughter, Isabella, of whom, Majovski says, Bernard Bedelfl, a saloonkeeper at that number, is enamored. Majovski appealed to Justice (inetting in the Lee Avenue pealed to Justice Goetting in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday for assistance in preventing Bedeift from continuing his suit.

"Bedeift is a married man," said the physician, "and least two children. My impression is that he wants my daughter to clope with him and I want to prevent it. During the last three weeks, whenever Isabella has gone down stairs he has neet her in the lower hall said proclaimed his love. He would cares and kies her at tiny daughter seems powerless to reputie him. See denies that she loves him, yet I knew that ledeift would be giad to have her elope."

Justice to etting sent a letter to Bedeift warning him to keep away from the young lady. Bedeift laughed heartily and said he had ne intention of cloping with Miss Majovsk!

Signed the Paper in Spite of Her Pleadings. Edward Hawkins, who said he was in the piano business and lived at the Continental Hotel, appeared before Justice White at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday with his wife, a woman about 45 years old. She was very nervous, and Mr. Hawkins said he wanted to have her sent to Believne Hospital to be examined as to her sanity. The woman clutched his arm and besought him not to sign the animed as to her samity. The woman cutched his arm and beschirch thin het to sign the paper of commitment, which recited that she was nervous and had difficulty in sheeping. When he took the tent has band she again grasped his arm with one hand and his fagers with her other. A court officer restrained her, and the paper was signed. Then Mrs. Hawkins was taken to the hespital.

It was said in court that Mrs. Hawkins was the daughter of Col. Page, once of the New Ers.

The Gold Mounted Puliman

Riceping Cars now in service on the Pennsylvania Hall-road colless any previous production of the ear built are skill -Ade.